

A new equation of state ...

S/076/63/037/002/004/018
B101/B186

equation of state has $j(j+1)/2$ coefficients. Therefore the Van der Waals equation cannot be used with high pressures. There are 2 figures. The English-language reference is: J. R. Partington. An advanced treatise on Physical Chemistry, v. II, 577, Longmans, Green and Co, London - N.Y. - Toronto, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut
(All-Union Machine-Building Correspondence
Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1960

Card 3/3

TITLE: Latent forms of homogeneous catalysis

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, V. 37, No. 4, 1963, 753-758

TEXT: Latent homogeneous catalysis is a widespread phenomenon. Distinction should be made between latent homogeneous catalysis of the first order described earlier and of the second order described in the present work. Latent homogeneous catalysis of the second order is manifested in the interaction of the intermediate compound formed by the catalyst and substrate with the activated substrate. The concentration of the substrate forming part of the intermediate compound, which has now become a latent parameter, leads to the concentration of the catalyst, also becoming one of the latent parameters. In homogeneous catalysis the change in reaction order with respect to concentration is associated with the formation of intermediate products. As a rule, a considerable increase in substrate concentrations leads to a zero order of such reactions and to the concentration of the reactants becoming latent parameters. The most important English literature references are listed in the bibliography. Mechanism of the latent catalysis, N. Y., 1963, 201.

Card 1/2 Association: All-Union Correspondence Machine Building Institute

TULUPOVA, A.I.; TULUPOV, V.A.

Homogeneous catalytic hydrogenation. Part 3. Zhur. fiz. khim.
37 no.12:2678-2682 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

TULUPOV, V. A.

"Mechanism of reaction of molecular hydrogens in the presence of metal ions."

report submitted for Symp on Coordination Chemistry, Tihany, Hungary,
14-17 Sep 64.

TULUPOV, V.A.

Physicochemical studies of catalysts for homogeneous
catalytic hydrogenation. Part 1. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38
no.5:1365-1367 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.
Submitted Dec. 19, 1963.

TULUPOV, V.A.

Catalytic activity of ions in the reactions of addition
of molecular hydrogen. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.10:2341-2358
O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut, Moskva.
Submitted November 10, 1964.

TULUPOV, V.A.; YEVLASHEVA, T.I. (Moskva)

Homogeneous catalytic hydrogenation. Report 5. Zhur. fiz. khim.
39 no. 1:84-91 Ja '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zachnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut. Submitted February 14, 1964.

KOCHERZIN, I.M.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; SULPOV, V.F.

Mechanism underlying the action of aluminosilicate catalysts.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.001869-1871 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:6)

I. Moskvoyskiy Institut khimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
Leningradskiy Universitet i Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy mashinostroyeniyy
Institut.

TULUPOV, V. A.

Homogeneous catalytic hydrogenation. Part 2. Zhur. fiz. khim.
37 no. 3:698-701 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

ТУГУПОВ, В.А.; ГАГАРИНА, М.И.

Homogeneous catalytic hydrogenation. part 4. Zhur. fiz. khim.
38 no.6:1675-1698 Je '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchnyy zaachnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

TULUPOV, V.A.

Consecutive reaction principle in catalysis. Zhur. fiz. khim.
38 no.12:2947-2950 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut, Moskva.

NIKOLAYEV, L.A.; TSHUPOV, V.A.

"Chemical kinetics" by N.M. Emanuel' and D.G. Knorre. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 38 no.12:3039 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

TULIPOV, V.A.

Homogeneous catalytic hydrogenation. Part 1. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.3:
758-762 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut, Moskva.

TULUPOV, V.A.; KAPYSHEV, A.G.; TOLUPOVA, A.I.

Physicochemical studies of catalysts for homogeneous catalytic
hydrogenation. Part 3. Zhur.fiz.khim. 38 no.11:2737-2739 H '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

TULUPOV, V.A.; KIVILIS, D.A.; KAPYSHEV, A.G.

Physicochemical study of homogeneous hydrogenation catalysts.
Part 2. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.10:2415-2419 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

TULUPOV, V.A.

Latent forms of homogeneous catalysis. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37
no.4:753-758 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

TULUPOV, V.A.

Peculiar features of the structure of π -complexes formed by
ions of d-family and olefins. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.4:1059-
1060 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

TULUPOV, V. D.

"Development and Investigation of a system for Automatic Control of Rheostat Braking of Rectifier Electric Locomotives."

Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences
defended at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Transportation,
December 1962.

Moscow, Elektrichestvo, No. 9, Sept. pp 94-95.

TULUPOV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; BARANOV, B.K., inzh.;
MINOV, D.K., doktor tekhn. nauk

Optimum automatic control system for regulating the traction
power of rectifier locomotives. Elektrotehnika 34 no.11:30-
35 N 163. (MIRA 17:2)

L 2962-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWA(d)

TT/GS/CW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023566

UR/0000/65/000/000/0065/0077

AUTHOR: Lebedinskiy, A. I.; Glovatskiy, D. N.; Tulupov, V. I.; Khlopov, B. V.; Fomichev, A. A.; Shuster, G. I. 7
BT1

TITLE: Infrared spectrophotometry of the Earth's thermal radiation 12/55,44

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 65-77

TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometer, IR spectrum, instrumentation satellite, thermal radiation, atmospheric radiation, radiation intensity, radiation spectrometer/Cosmos 45 satellite

ABSTRACT: Results and equipment used in an experimental study of the energy distribution of the Earth's thermal radiation are reported. A diffraction scanning spectrophotometer, mounted on Cosmos-45, comprised the basic equipment. The spectrophotometer was designed to measure thermal radiation in two bands, 7-20 μ and 14-38 μ. The spectral resolution for the first band ranged from 1.4 μ for the 7-μ wavelength to 1.1 μ for the 18-μ wavelength. For the second band, the range was from 2.8 μ for

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L 2962-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023566

the 14- μ wavelength to 2.1 μ for the 36- μ wavelength. The instantaneous field of vision of the optical system was $1^{\circ}46' \times 2^{\circ}20'$, encompassing a radiating-surface area of 7.5 x 10 km at the average altitude of 250 km. The instrument was capable of field of vision scanning within $\pm 8^{\circ}30'$. Spectral intensity measurements were carried out at $\lambda = 9.5 \pm 0.6 \mu$ for the first band and $\lambda = 18.5 \pm 1.35 \mu$ for the second. Semiconductor bolometers with a sensitive area of 1 mm^2 were employed as radiation sensors. Radiation detected by the bolometers was converted into electrical signals with a frequency of 27 cps. The signals were amplified and converted into d-c voltages proportional to the radiation flux. To measure cloud cover below the satellite, a photometer operating at 6000—8000 Å with a resolution of about 30 km was used. From the data obtained during the flight of Cosmos 45, the following conclusions concerning the intensity of the Earth's thermal radiation were drawn: 1) The intensity at the minimum of the absorption band near 15 μ is almost constant. 2) A close correlation between the intensities at the other wavelengths was noted. This provides evidence that the effective radiation levels differ but slightly for various regions of the spectrum within 8—35 μ . 3) The lower layers of the troposphere are the basic source of the thermal radiation leaving the Earth's atmosphere. 4) There is a strong variable intensity of the ozone band with its center at 9.6 μ . Orig. art. has: 14 figures.

[GS]

ASSOCIATION: none
Card 2/3

I. 2962-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023566

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, SV

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

ATD PRESS: 4109

BVK
Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7000546

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/006/0838/0841

AUTHOR: Lebedinskiy, A. I.; Lozhnikov, A. A.; Tulupov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurements of lunar radiation flux in the infrared and visible regions of the spectrum by the Luna-10 satellite

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 838-841

TOPIC TAGS: lunar radiation, lunar satellite, lunar surface / Luna-10 lunar satellite

ABSTRACT:

The lunar radiation flux in the infrared (IR) and visible spectral bands was measured by the Luna-10 satellite from a lunar orbit. The results have not yet been fully analyzed, and the data presented by the authors are only preliminary.

Radiation in the two spectral bands was of different origin. The visible band was used to measure radiation caused by heat from the Sun being reflected by the Moon's surface; the IR band measured the Moon — radiated heat which was emitted by the Moon's surface, the temperature of which varies from -150 to +120°C. Infrared and visible radiation coming directly from the Sun also contributed to the total measured in both bands.

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UDC: 629.195.3:523.37

ACC NR: AP7000546

A detector carrying two sensors (15 x 30-mm thin plates) mounted outside the Luna-10 body were utilized to separate different heat radiation contributions (see Fig. 1). The detector action was based on the variable resistance principle (i. e., changes in heat radiation varied the detector resistance). Detector resistance was measured by a circuit (such as a resistance bridge) and the results of these measurements were telemetered back to Earth. One of the sensors was covered with enamel, which absorbed 85—95% of the incident IR radiation and reflected 70—75% of the radiation in the visible band. The other sensor was covered with thin gold foil, which reflected 97—99% of the IR radiation and passed most of the visible radiation. Data taken simultaneously from both sensors will be used to isolate that portion

of the total heat radiation which was contributed by the Moon. The satellite was rotating around its own axis with a period which was shorter than the detectors' thermal time constants, and the readings therefore represent the average values of thermal radiation. The sensors were sampled simultaneously every two minutes.

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ACC NR: AP7000546

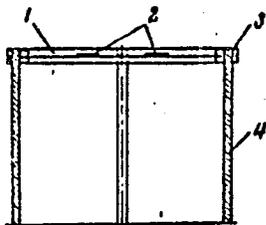
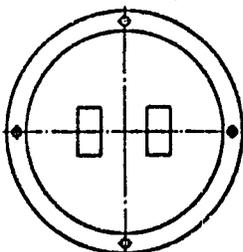


Fig. 1. Thermal radiation detector

1 - Heat insulator; 2 - sensors;
3 - clamping ring; 4 - stand.



Temperatures measured by the sensors (A, with enamel cover; B, with gold foil cover) during the 8th, 31st, and 49th measurement sessions are given in Fig. 2. In the 8th session the satellite crossed

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ACC NR: AP7000546

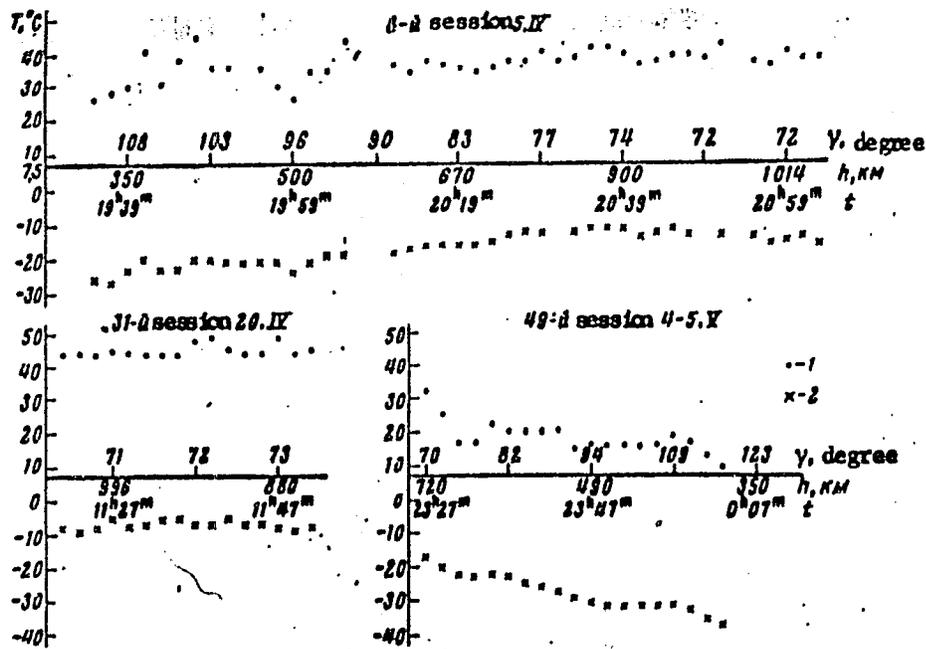
from the dark to the sunlit portion of the Moon. During the 49th session, a crossing from the light to the dark portion was made. In the 31st measurement session the satellite was on the sunlit side of the Moon. The time marks in Fig. 2 indicate Moscow time. As expected, the temperatures on the light side of the Moon are higher than on the dark side. During crossings the sensors registered corresponding changes in temperature after a time delay associated with their thermal inertia.

The influence of thermal detector inertia was investigated by taking temperature measurements at different instants during a single session. The instants at which these measurements were taken varied from session to session. These readings are plotted and compared in the figure, illustrating the effect of thermal time delay on the sensor output.

From 2-3 May through 13 May the temperatures of both sensors declined noticeably. The A-sensor temperature decreased by 22° C and that of the B-sensor, by 50° C. After 13 May the temperatures again began to rise. The speculation that this phenomenon is associated with the changing orientation of the satellite with respect to the Sun is confirmed by the fact that the B-sensor, the more sensitive of the two to the Sun's rays, was affected more than the A-sensor.

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ACC NR: AP7000546



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ACC NR: AP7000546

Fig. 2. Detector readings during sessions 8, 31, and 49
1 - B-sensor; 2 - A-sensor; γ - angle between a line extending from the Moon's center to the Sun and a line between the Moon's center and the Luna-10; h - satellite height.

The authors state that analysis and evaluation of the results will be published in the future. The authors thank A. D. Levchenko and V. V. Vernigor for assistance in the carrying out of the experiments. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [FSB: v. 3, no. 1]

SUB CODE: 22,03 / SUBM DATE: 22Aug66

Card 6/6

TULUPOVA, Lyudmila Valentinovna

Materials to Anatomy of (?roots?) (Kornya) and (?rootlike?) Zones
of the Lungs

Dissertation for candidate of Medical Science degree, Chair of Anatomy
(head, Prof. V.I. Big) Saratov Medical Institute and Faculty of Surgery,
(head, Prof. I.M. Popov'yan), 1954

GUDKIN, A. F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; TULUPOVA, M.A.

Effectiveness of keeping hens on deep litter in Amur Province. Ptitsevodstvo 9 no.8:17-19 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Litter (Bedding)) (Amur Province--Poultry)

TULUPOV, N.

Welcoming the youth festival. Sov.profsoiuzy 4 no.11:67-68 H '56.
(MIRA 10:1)

1. Starshiy instruktor Kul'turno-massovogootdela Vsesoyuznogo
tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.
(Youth--Congress)

TULUPOV, N.I.

KAREVA, T.P.; TULUPOV, N.I. (Moskva)

Ectopic chorionspithelioma. Klin.med. 35 no.4:116-118 Ap '57.
(CHORIOCARCINOMA, case reports (MIRA 10:7)
ectopic, pathogen.)

SOV/86-58-11-35/37

AUTHOR: Tulupov, N. V., Capt of Technical Service

TITLE: Simple and Economical (Prosto i ekonomichno)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vzadushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 11, p 90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to the author, Technician Lt M. P. Monakov has suggested that the rectifier of the aircraft radio set RSIU-3m should be used for feeding the SG and SV type checking and measuring devices with electricity instead of dry batteries which eventually become discharged and do not ensure a reliable operation of the above-mentioned devices. One diagram.

Card 1/1

TULUPOV, N. M.

Tulupov, N M

... Практические правила регулировки самолетов. Москва, Издание журнала "Вестник воздушного флота," 1923.

58 p. Illus., diagrs. 17".

At head of title: Инж.-мех. Н. Тулунов.

Practical Rules for Tuning Airplane

1. Aeroplanes--Rigging.

Title transliterated: Prakticheskie pravila regulirovki samoletov.

43-34868 Revised

Library of Congress



TI0715.T3

(r4602)

(5)

TULUPOV, N. V.

AID P - 5132

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - education

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 17/26

Author : Tulupov, N. V., Capt. of techn. service

Title : An able organizer of maintenance work

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 10, 75-76, 0 1956

Abstract : Some methods of organizing the maintenance work, as used by an able officer V. S. Babets in an Air Force unit, are briefly described.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

TULUPOV, P.G.

TULUPOV, P.G.; OBIKHOVOST, I.A.

Reasons for losses in winter wheat in Belgorod Province.

Zemledelie 5 no.12:32-35 D '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

1. Shatalovskaya mashinno-traktornaya stantsiya, Belgorodskaya oblasti'.
(Belgorod Province--Wheat)

31797

S/056/61/041/006/049/054
B109/B102

5.5450

AUTHORS: Semenکو, S. F., Tulupov, B. A.

TITLE: Interaction of gamma quanta with oriented nonspherical nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 6(12), 1961, 1996-2001

TEXT: Optical anisotropy effects in connection with the degree of nuclear orientation are studied. The cross section of total scattering of unpolarized photons from oriented nuclei is defined by

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} - \frac{d\sigma^H}{d\Omega}\right) 2 \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^{-4} = \frac{2}{J+1} \operatorname{Re} \left[\left(\frac{1}{5} c^{t^*} - c^{v^*} \right) c^v \right] (\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{k}) (\overline{J[\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{k}]}) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(J+1)(2J+3)} \left\{ \left[\operatorname{Re}(c^{v^*}c^t) + \frac{2}{3} |c^v|^2 - \frac{1}{14} |c^t|^2 \right] [3 \overline{J[\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{k}]}]^2 - \right.$$

$$- J(J+1) |\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{k}|^2 + \left[-\operatorname{Re}(c^{v^*}c^t) + \frac{2}{3} |c^v|^2 - \frac{5}{11} |c^t|^2 \right] [3 \overline{J[\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{k}]}]^2 +$$

$$\left. + 3 \overline{J[\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{k}]}^2 - 2J(J+1) \right\} - \frac{6}{5} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(c^{t^*}c^v)}{(J+1)(J+2)(2J+3)} \times$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \times \left\{ 5S(\mathbf{Jk}')(\mathbf{Jk})(\mathbf{J}[k'k]) - \left[J(J+1) - \frac{1}{5} \right] (\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{k})(\mathbf{J}[k'k]) \right\} + \\ & + \frac{18}{35} |c^t|^2 \frac{1}{2(J+1)(2J+3)(J+2)(2J+5)} \left\{ 35 S(\mathbf{Jk}')(\mathbf{Jk}')(\mathbf{Jk})(\mathbf{Jk}) - \right. \\ & \quad \left. - 5 \left(J^2 + J - \frac{5}{6} \right) [(\mathbf{Jk}')^2 + (\mathbf{Jk})^2 + 2(\mathbf{Jk}')(\mathbf{Jk})(\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{k}) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 2(\mathbf{Jk})(\mathbf{Jk}')(\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{k}) + J(J-1)(J+1)(J+2)[1 + 2(\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{k})^2] \right\}. \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

where $c^0 = c^s - e^2 Z^2 / AM\omega^2$, I is the nuclear spin, q is the density matrix, c^s, c^v, c^t are the scalar, internal vector, and tensor polarizability, \vec{k}, \vec{k}' denote the unit wave vector of photons before and after scattering, and S is the symmetric sum. The relation was obtained from the scattering matrix according to Ref. 4 (Baldin, A. M., Semenko, S. F., ZhETF, 39, 434, 1960) and from the relation

$$d\sigma/d\Omega = (2\pi c/\omega)^2 \text{Sp} R q R^+$$

by taking into account that the effect of purely elastic scattering plus nuclear Raman scattering is determined by the same parameters as the effect of elastic scattering. The properties connected with the optical nuclear

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anisotropy were estimated by calculating α in the same way as in Ref. 4, where this quantity is defined, and

$$\alpha = \left\{ 3 \left[\operatorname{Re}(c^0 c^t) + \frac{1}{7} |c^t|^2 \right] \frac{J(2J-1)}{(J+1)(2J+3)} + \frac{9}{28} |c^t|^2 \frac{J(2J-1)(J-1)(2J-3)}{(J+1)(2J+3)(J+2)(2J+5)} \right\} / \left[|c^0|^2 + \frac{13}{20} |c^t|^2 \right]. \quad (5)$$

was obtained for complete nuclear orientation. The values found for nuclei with spin $7/2$ are $\alpha(\omega = \omega_1, c^t \approx 2c^0) = 1.04$, $\alpha(\omega = \omega_2, c^t \approx -c^0) = -0.7$.

For purely elastic scattering $\alpha_{el}(\omega = \omega_1, c^t \approx 2c^0) = 1.5$,

$\alpha_{el}(\omega = \omega_2, c^t \approx -c^0) = -0.9$. Incomplete orientation can be taken into account in the density matrix. If, in particular, $\rho_{mm} = f(m)\delta_{mm}$,

(3) goes over into

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$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} - \frac{d\sigma^0}{d\Omega}\right) 2\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^{-4} \approx & [-2\text{Re}(c^0 c^0) + \frac{2}{5} \text{Re}(c^t c^0)] (k'k) [k'k]_z \times \\ & \times \frac{\bar{m}}{J+1} + [\text{Re}(c^0 c^t) + \frac{2}{3} |c^0|^2 - \frac{1}{14} |c^t|^2] \left(\frac{3}{2} [k'k]_z^2 - \frac{[k'k]^2}{2}\right) \frac{3\bar{m}^2 - J(J+1)}{(J+1)(2J+3)} + \\ & + [-\text{Re}(c^0 c^t) + \frac{2}{3} |c^0|^2 - \frac{5}{14} |c^t|^2] \left(\frac{3}{2} k_z'^2 + \frac{3}{2} k_z^2 - 1\right) \frac{3\bar{m}^2 - J(J+1)}{(J+1)(2J+3)}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

provided the degree of nuclear orientation is sufficiently high. This degree is determined by the orientation parameters $f_1 = \bar{m}/(J+1)$ and $f_2 = [3\bar{m}^2 - J(J+1)]/J(2J-1)$. If $f_2 = 0.5$, $\alpha(\omega = \omega_1, c^t \approx 2c^0) = 0.5$, and $\alpha(\omega = \omega_2, c^t \approx -c^0) = -0.3$. The effect of optical anisotropy is strongest for 90° scattering. Nuclear nonaxiality is discussed and, as a result, the approximate formula

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{0^+ \rightarrow 2_2^+} / \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{0^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+} = \left(\frac{a_2 + b_2 \text{tg } \gamma}{a_1 + b_1 \text{tg } \gamma}\right)^2. \quad (9)$$

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Interaction of gamma quanta with...

is obtained with the aid of results of A. S. Davydov, G. F. Filippov (ZhETF, 32, 440, 1958; Nucl. Phys., 8, 237, 1958) for even-even nuclei. As is shown by (9), the cross section for scattering with excitation of the 2_2^+ level is considerably smaller than for 2_1^+ excitation, especially at $\gamma \approx 30^\circ$. A. M. Baldin is thanked for his interest. There are 10 references: 6 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: A. M. Baldin. Nucl. Phys., 9, 237, 1958; U. Fano. NBS, Technical Note, 82, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskii institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1961

X

Card 5/5

S/195/62/003/001/009/010
E071/E136

AUTHORS: Polyanskiy, N.G., ~~Tulunov, P.Ye.~~, and Fedorov, Ye.F.

TITLE: Ion-exchange resins as catalysts for the
polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, v.3, no.1, 1962, 162

TEXT: The possibility of polymerization of tertiary amylenes using anhydrous sulphonated co-polymer of styrene and divinylbenzene on a resin KY -2 (KU-2) as a catalyst is communicated. At a temperature of 150° the degree of conversion in 2 hours amounted to 45%. The main reaction product is dimer. It is also stated that resin KU-2 acts as an effective catalyst in polymerization of isobutylene, α -methylstyrene and isoprene. Butylenes of normal structure also polymerize, but to a lesser degree. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov, Novokuybyshevskiy filial (Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products, Novokuybyshev Branch)

Card 1/1

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1961

TULUPOV, V.D., inzh.

Adopting rheostatic braking for a.c.locomotives. Zhel.dor.transp.
43 no.5:27-33 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Electric locomotives—Brakes)

TULUPOV, V.D., inzh.

Automatic control network of rheostatic braking of electric locomotives. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.5:11-16 My '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Electric locomotives)
(Electric railroads--Brakes)

TULUPOV, V.D.

Concerning the circuit and parameters of rheostat braking of
electric locomotives with semiconductor rectifiers. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.2:79-103 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric locomotives--Brakes)

31533
S/627/60/002/000/016/027
D299/D304

3.2410(2205,2705,2805)

AUTHORS: Vernov, S. N., ~~Tulupov, V. I.~~, Khrenov, B. A., and
Khristiansen, G. B.

TITLE: Investigating high-energy μ -meson component of exten-
sive air showers

SOURCE: International Conference on Cosmic Radiation. Moscow,
1959. Trudy. v. 2. Shirokiye atmosferynye livni i kas-
kadnyye protsessy, 169-180

TEXT: The selection of μ -mesons of various energies was carried
out by recording them at various depths of the absorber. The pecu-
liar feature of the experiments consisted in the need to select
showers, whose axes pass at various distances from the meson det-
ectors, so as to study the space distribution of the meson flow.
Thereby, the distance between the underground detectors and the
shower axis recorded at the surface, may largely depend on the in-
clination of the shower axis. The apparatus made it possible to
determine the mean density of meson flow with treshold energies

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S/627/60/002/000/016/027
D299/D304

Investigating high-energy ...

E_{μ} equal to 0.4, 5, and 10 Bev, at distances of 100, 25, and below 25 m, for showers of various number of particles. The detectors with a large sensitive area permitted observing the peculiarities of meson distribution in the various showers. The apparatus was in operation for approximately 2000 hours. The energy spectra of the μ -mesons and their lateral distribution for distances of 3 - 100 m from the shower axis were obtained. It was found that for showers with $N = 2 \cdot 10^5$, the lateral distribution of μ -mesons with $E_{\mu} \geq 10$ Bev has an exponent $n \leq 1$ for distances up to 100 m. This means that μ -mesons of such energies are mainly found outside a circle of radius $r = 100$ m. Further, the irregularities of meson-distribution at a depth of 40 m were studied in individual showers by means of meson detectors of total area 3.1 m². Irregularly distributed meson-groups were observed. In all, 17 such groups were recorded in 14 showers, during 800 hours of operation of the detectors. The pertinent experimental results are listed in tables. It was found that the meson groups appear in showers which do not differ from "aver-

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S/627/60/002/000/016/027
D299/D304

Investigating high-energy ...

age" showers with respect to the total meson-flow. The distance between the meson group and the shower axis did not exceed 3 m for showers with $N = 2 \cdot 10^5$. A comprehensive knowledge of the high-energy meson component was obtained, in particular with respect to meson flow in the vicinity of the shower axis, where the energy of the μ -mesons exceeds 10 Bev. By comparing the number of mesons at mountain altitude and at sea level, the conclusion is reached that μ -mesons with $E_{\mu} > 10$ Bev. are effectively generated at high altitudes (above 3800 m), acquiring a sufficiently large transverse momentum. The character of the lateral distribution of μ -mesons near the shower axis is determined by the character of meson generation according to altitude. Computations were carried out of meson distribution near the axis ($r < 25$ m), with $E_{\mu} > 10$ Bev, for 2 models of extensive shower development. Further, various interpretations are proposed for the appearance of μ -meson groups in the vicinity of the shower axis. The angular distribution of π -mesons in nuclear interactions has a substantial effect on the lateral distribution of μ -mesons with $E_{\mu} > 10$ Bev. The majority of μ -mesons of such ener-

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S/627/60/002/000/016/027
D299/D304

Investigating high-energy...

gies are generated at altitudes of 6 - 8 km above sea level. The dependence of the number of μ -mesons with $E_{\mu} > 10$ Bev. on the number of particles in the shower, in the circle $r = 25$ m, is expressed by $N^{0.6 \pm 0.1}$ (for the range $N = 10^4$ to $5 \cdot 10^5$). The meson distribution (with $E_{\mu} > 10$ Bev.) in showers with $N = 2 \cdot 10^5$ is expressed by $\rho_{\mu} = K/r^n$, $n = 0.8 \pm 0.2$, for distances of 3 to 10 m from the shower axis. There are 6 figures, 6 tables and 10 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: B. Edwards, J. Losty, D. H. Perkins, P. Pinkau, J. Reynolds. Phil. Mag., 3, 237, 1958; A. Ueda, N. Ogita. Progr. Theor. Phys., 18, 269, 1957.

+

Card 4/4

TULUPOV, Yu.M.

The Kazantsev and Shestakov winches for hoisting core-retaining barrel.
Neftianik 2 no.6:19 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Starshiy mekhanik turbinnogo tsekha kontory bureniya No.1 tresta
'Tuymazaburneft':

(Winches)

TULEPBAYEV, Baydabek

[Communist Party of Uzbekistan in the struggle to improve
agriculture, 1953-1958] Kompartiiia Uzbekistana v bor'be za krutoi
pod'em sel'skogo khozidistva, 1953-1958 gg. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo
Uzbekskoi SSR, 1959. 238 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Uzbekistan--Agriculture)

10-100 p o v, Yu. M.

Subject : USSR/Mining AID P - 3958
Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 3/27
Authors : Kupriyanov, I. D. and Yu. M. Tulupov
Title : Experience in the work of the TS3R-10" turbo-drills in Tuymazy oil drillings.
Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #12, 8-9, D 1955
Abstract : A new sectional TS3R-10" turbo-drill is described and its performance data are given. The hydroturbine consists of two stages placed one on top of the other. This turbo-drill has been proved to require less fluid for operation and can be used more efficiently in greater depths.
Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Oil Drillings (VNIIBurneft')
Submitted : No date

KUPRIYANOV, I.D., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; TULUPOV, Yu.M.

Potentialities of turbodrilling. Neftianik 1 no.4:6-8 Ap '56.

1. Burovoy master kontory bureniya No. 1 tresta Taymazaburneft' (for Kupriyanov).
2. Nachal'nik turbinного tsekha kontory bureniya No. 1 tresta Tuymasaburneft' (for Tulupov).
(Turbodrills)

TULUPOVA, A.I.; TULUPOV, V.A.

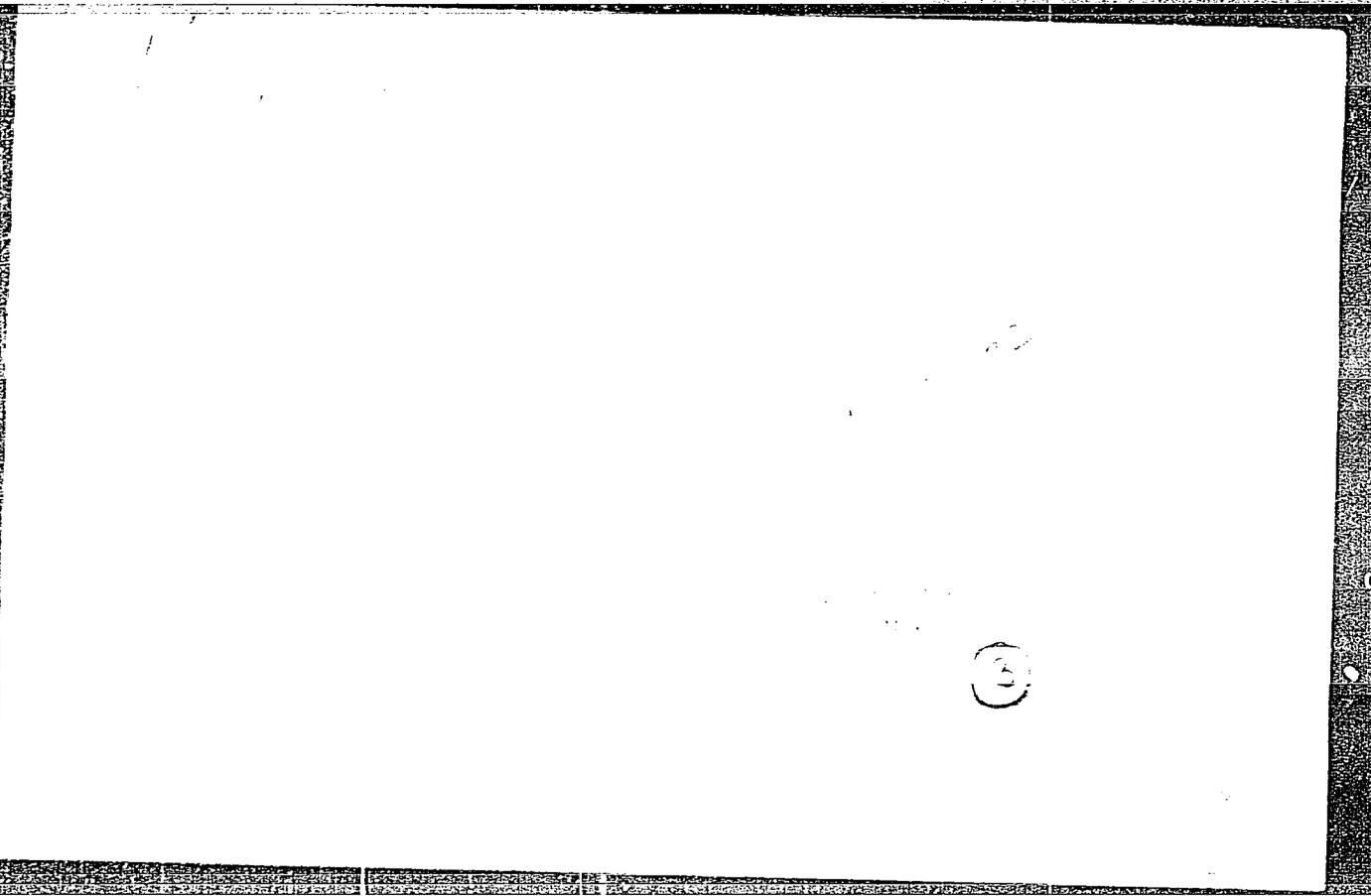
Homogeneous catalytic hydrogenation. Part 3. Zhur. fiz. khim.
37 no.12:2678-2682 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

TULUPOV, V.A.; KAPYSHEV, A.G.; TULUPOVA, A.I.

Physicochemical studies of catalysts for homogeneous catalytic
hydrogenation. Part 3. Zhur.fiz.khim. 38 no.11:2737-2739 N '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.



TULPOVA, E.D. and SHUKIN, N.I.

Contact-Catalysis Refining of Tuimazin Gasoline.

Iz. Ak Nauk SSSR. Otdel Khim.
Nauk, No. 2, 1956, pp 211

Translation 564938C

KARPOV, L.; TULUPOVA, N.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Answer to the letter of comrades V.I. Meshchenko and E.V. Kovalevko.
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no. 8:48 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Agricultural machinery industry)

SCHLITLIVTSEV, P.M.; TULUPOVA, N.L.

Organization of production and labor in automatic lines.
Trakt.i sel'khozmas. no.8:35-38 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Traktorosel'khozmas.
(Agricultural machinery industry)
(Tractor industry)

TULUPOVA, Ye.D.; SHUYKIN, N.I.; OSTAPENKO, E.G.

Catalytic synthesis of cyclohexadiene-1,3 and methylocyclopentadiene. Neftekhimiia 4 no.1:6-10 Ja-F'64 (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.D.Zolinskogo.

SHUYKIN, N. I.; TULUPOVA, Ye. D.; OSTAPENKO, E. G.

Catalytic synthesis of methylcyclopentanes from petroleum
methylcyclopentane. Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. nauk no.12:
2204-2209 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

(Cyclopentane) (Cyclopentene)

SHUYKIN, N.I.; TULUPOVA, Ye.D.; OSTAPENKO, E.G.

Separation of methylcyclopentadiene from the products of
catalytic dehydrogenation of methylcyclopentene. *Neftekhimia*
3 no.4:494-497 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.D.
Zelinskogo.

5 3700 2209, 1164, 1282

23590
S/062/61/000/005/005/009
B118/B208

AUTHORS: Shuykin, N. I. Tulupova, Ye. D., Polyakova, Z. P., and
Kondrat'yev, D. A.

TITLE: Catalytic dehydrochlorination of methyl chloro cyclohexanes
to methyl cyclohexenes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk, no. 5, 1961, 858 - 863

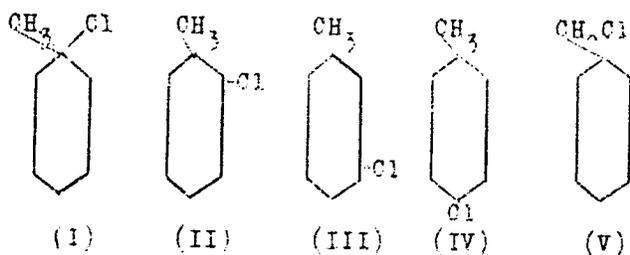
TEXT: The purpose of the present study was: 1) To find the optimum con-
ditions for the photochemical chlorination of methyl cyclohexane. 2) To
study the conditions necessary for a smooth dehydrochlorination of a mix-
ture of methyl chloro cyclohexanes obtained by chlorination of methyl
cyclohexane, as well as of methyl chloro cyclohexanes synthesized from the
corresponding individual methyl cyclohexanols. 3) To determine the struc-
ture of methyl cyclohexenes obtained by catalytic dehydrochlorination.
The following four isomeric methyl chloro cyclohexanes (I-IV) and chloro-
methyl cyclohexane (V) may be theoretically expected in the photochemical
chlorination of methyl cyclohexane:

Card 1/4

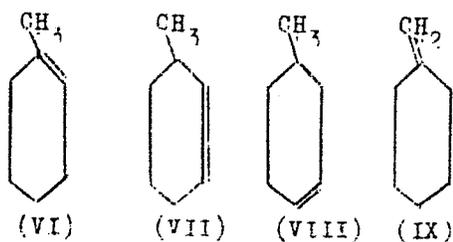
23590

Catalytic dehydrochlorination...

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B118/B208



Three isomeric methyl cyclohexenes (VI - VIII) and the methylene cyclohexane (IX) thus would be bound to result in the dehydrochlorination of this mixture.



Card 2/4

Mono- π -cyclopentadienyl...23589
S/062/61/000/005/004/009
B118/B208

π -cyclopentadienyl compound to tetrapropoxy-titanium $(C_3H_7O)_4Ti$ under mild conditions. Ethyl alcohol reacts similarly forming tetraethoxy-titanium (95 % yield) and cyclopentadiene (97 % yield, in the form of thallium cyclopentadienyl). To obtain mixed chloride alcoholates of π -cyclopentadienyl titanium, $C_5H_5Ti(OR)Cl_2$ and $C_5H_5Ti(OR)_2Cl$, π -cyclopentadienyl propoxy-titanium was allowed to react with acetyl chloride (1:2 and 1:1), where $C_5H_5Ti(OC_3H_7)Cl_2$ and $C_5H_5Ti(OC_3H_7)_2Cl$, respectively, resulted. The reaction products are green-yellow viscous liquids, not stable to atmospheric moisture, but stable when stored at 1 - 5°C. There are 11 references; 3 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 references to English-language publications read as follows: C.L. Sloan, W. A. Barber, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 81, 1364 (1959); M. A. Lynch, I. C. Brantley, Chem. Abstr. 52, 11126 (1958); A. K. Fischer, G. Wilkinson, J. Inorgan. Nuclear Chem. 2, 149 (1956); R. D. Gorsich, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 80, 4744 (1958).

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 3/4

S/062/60/000/03/05/007
B008/B006

AUTHORS: Shuykin, N. I., Tulupova, Ye. D.

TITLE: Preparation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons | From Tuymazy Gasoline
by Two-stage Aromatization

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk, 1960, No. 3, pp. 490-494

TEXT: The possibility of preparation of toluene and xylenes from Tuymazy gasoline with a low anti-knock value was investigated. The two-stage aromatization method was applied for the heptane-methyl cyclohexane fraction (boiling point 91 - 103°C) and the octane-dimethyl cyclohexane fraction (boiling point 117 - 127°C). The fractions investigated were obtained by rectification. The properties of the initial material and the fractions obtained are listed in Table 1. The results obtained by two-stage aromatization of the heptane-methyl cyclohexane- and octane-dimethyl cyclohexane fractions, as well as of Tuymazy unrectified gasoline and the residue remaining after distillation of the fraction boiling at 91 - 103°C

Card 1/3

Preparation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons From
Tuymazy Gasoline by Two-stage Aromatization

S/062/60/000/03/05/007
B008/B006

are tabulated in Table 2. Changes in the activity of the catalyst during long-time dehydration are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. Platinized carbon containing 10% finely dispersed platinum and nickel - copper - aluminum oxide (67.5% Ni + 2.5% Cu + 30% Al₂O₃) were used as catalysts. Tests showed that the toluene content of the heptane-methyl cyclohexane fraction can be increased from 5 to 30% by volume by two-stage aromatization in the presence of 10% platinized carbon. A Ni-Cu-Al₂O₃ catalyst can also be used for dehydrogenizing hexamethylene hydrocarbons. It is less stable than the platinized carbon catalyst, but can be regenerated in situ. In the case of the octane-dimethyl cyclohexane fraction (boiling point 117 - 127°C) of the Tuymazy gasoline, the content of aromatic hydrocarbons, particularly that of xylenes, can be increased from 8 to 33% by volume by two-stage aromatization. The xylene content alone is increased by 17% owing to isomerization of 5-membered cycloparaffins to form 6-membered cycloparaffins. Removal of the fraction boiling at 91-103°C does not lower the anti-knock value of the residual Tuymazy gasoline. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Preparation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons From
Tuymazy Gasoline by Two-stage Aromatization

S/062/60/000/03/05/007
B008/B006

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni
N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) ✓

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1958

Card 3/3

SHUYKIN, N.I.; TULUPOVA, Ye.D.

Contact-catalytic refining of the Tuimazy gasoline. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.
khim.nauk no.2:220-225 F '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk
SSSR.

(Tuimazy--Gasoline)

SHUYKIN, N.I.; TULUPOVA, Ye.D.; OSTAPENKO, E.G.

Catalytic conversions of chlorocyclohexane. Neftekhimia
3 no.1:60-65 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni Zelinskogo.
(Cyclohexane) (Catalysis)

CHINA'S ABILITY TO PRODUCE AND EXPORT HIGHLY PURIFIED AND
POLYMERIZED POLYMERIZATION PRODUCTS

CHINA'S ABILITY TO PRODUCE AND EXPORT HIGHLY PURIFIED AND
POLYMERIZED POLYMERIZATION PRODUCTS

USSR .

Selective increase of stability of nickel-alumina catalyst by pressing. L. Kh. Freidlin, P. D. Tulupova, N. V. Borunova, Kh. M. Minachev, and N. I. Shufkin (N. D. Zelinskii Inst. Org. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow), *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 100, 289-9 (1956); cf. *C.A.* 46, 3839d.—The catalyst (30% Ni, 70% Al₂O₃) pressed at 10,000 atm. decreased in vol. by 35%, and at 20,000 the decrease was by 50%. In dehydrogenation of cyclohexane (contaminated with thiophene) the pressed and unpressed specimens showed similar stability over 10 hrs. In dehydrogenation of cyclohexane contaminated with cyclopentene the pressed catalyst was more stable than the unpressed, and stability rose with the degree of pressing. In dehydrogenation of petroleum, however, pressing has no effect on catalyst stability (runs up to 240 hrs. are recorded).
G. M. Kosolapoff

SHUYKIN, N.I.; TULUPOVA, Ye.D.; POLYAKOVA, Z.P.; KONDRAT'YEV, D.A.

Catalytic dehydrochlorination of methylchlorohexanes into
methylcyclohexenes. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.5:858-863 My
'61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Cyclohexane) (Cyclohexene)

SHUYKIN, N.I.; TULUPOVA, Ye.D.; OSTAPENKO, E.G.

Catalytic conversions of methylchlorocyclohexanes. *Neftekhimija*
3 no.2:201-205 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.D.Zelinskogo.
(Cyclohexane) (Catalysis)

BALON, I.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROMANENKO, N.T., inzh.; YUPKO, L.D., inzh.;
BOLKUNOV, Ye.P., inzh.; TULUYEVSKAYA, T.A., inzh.; ASTAFUROV, P.I., inzh.;
VOLOVIK, A.V., inzh. Primalni uchastiye: BAKAYEV, A.I.; VOKHNIK, A.R.;
KOLOS, V.D.; KAYSTRO N.P. [deceased]; LITVINENKO, V.I.; MAKARCHENKO, N.M.;
ONOPRIYENKO, V.P.; PALAGUTA, V.P.; PIKA, V.S.; RAGIN, B.I.; ROMANCHENKO,
Ye.I.; SAYENKO, S.D.; STOLYAR, V.V.; SKORIK, N.M.; TOROPENKO, P.D.

Characteristics of making ferromanganese in large capacity blast furnaces
and the effect of slag conditions on basic technical and economic indices.
Stal' 23 no.12:1069-1073 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov i zavod "Zapo-
rozhtal'".

BALON, I.D.; LITVINENKO, V.I.; TULUYEVSKAYA, T.A.; ROMANENKO, N.T.

Making ferromanganese at the Zaporozhstal' Plant. Metallurg
6 no.12:4-6 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov i zavod "Zaporozhstal'".
(Zaporozhye--Ferromanganese)

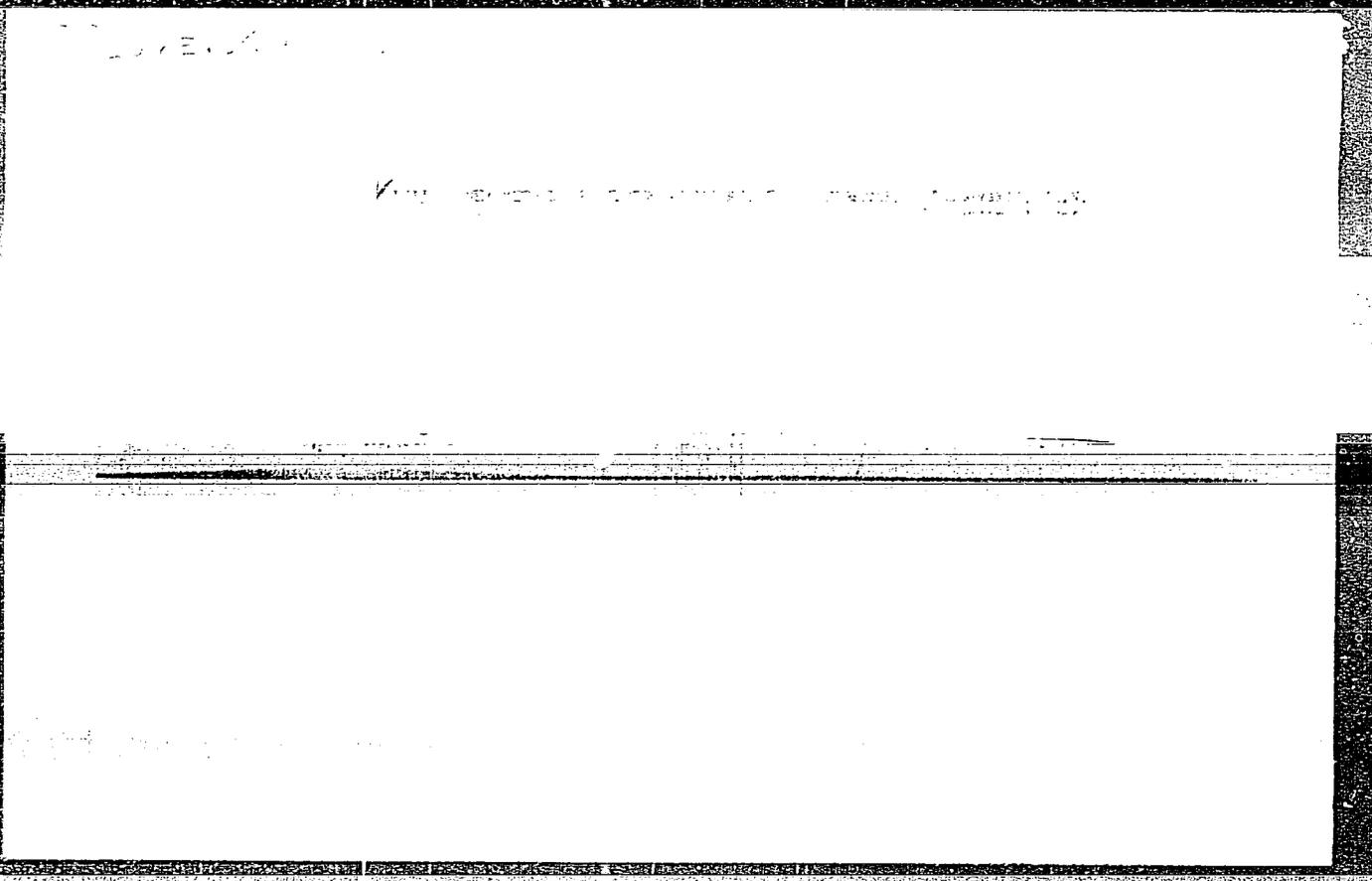
YUPKO, L.D.; BALON, I.D.; KAYSTRO, N.P.; LITVINENKO, V.I.; ONOPRIYENKO, V.P.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; ROMANENKO, N.T.; TULUYEVSKAYA, T.A.

Arrangement of additional tuyeres, and their effect on blast
furnace performance. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.9:71-98 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

SAZHINOV, Viktor; KUPRIYANOV, Aleksey; MAKARTSEV, Ivan; VOROBEEY, Aleksandr;
DEMENKOVETS, Nikolay; MURASHKO, Petr; KULINKOVICH, Aleksandr;
TULUYEVSKIY, Ivan; RADKOVSKIY, Leonid

Our experience in the operation of the BPF-2 pneumatic combine.
Torf. prom. 40 no.4:5-12 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Mokeikha-Zybinskoye torfopredpriyatiye Yaroslavskoy obl.
(for Sazhinov, Kupriyanov). 2. Torfopredpriyatiye "Bol'shevik"
Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva R^oSR (for Makartsev).
3. Torfopredpriyatiye Vasilevichi II Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva
BSSR (for Vorobey, Demenkovets). 4. Torfobriketnyy zavod "Ulyazh"
(for Murashko, Kulinkovich, Tuluyevskiy). 5. Torfobriketnyy zavod
"Berezinskoye" (for Radkovskiy).
(Peat machinery)



USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis Instruments, K-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35874

Author: Malinevskiy, V. G., Tuluyevskiy, Yu. N.

Institution: Ural Institute of Ferrous Metals, USSR

Title: On the Problem of Averaging the Results of Spectral Analysis

Original

Periodical: Zavod. laboratoriya, 1955, 21, No 9, 1087-1089

Abstract: A method is considered for averaging the results of spectral analysis of specimens made in the form of rods. The method was checked in the determination of Si and Mn in cast irons. The ratio of the concentration of the element determined in 2 samples, used simultaneously as electrodes, reached 2.5 for Si and 3 for Mn. Up to these concentration ratios the authors obtained complete averaging by grinding one electrode down to a flat plan, and the other to a truncated cone with an area of 1.5 mm. When grinding one of the electrodes to a sharp cone, with an angle of 65° at the vertex, the authors noted that the result of the analysis

Card 1/2

USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments, K-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35874

Abstract: deviates from the average, approaching by 5-10% the contents of the element in the electrode that is ground down to a sharp angle.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420004-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420004-1"

Tuluyevskiy, Yu.N.

AUTHORS: Tuluyevskiy, Yu.N., and Klimenko, V.M.

133-12-7/26

TITLE: Thermal Regime Automatic Control System Applied in Open-hearth Furnaces of the Yenakiyevo Plant
(Skhema avbregulirovaniya teplovogo rezhima martenovskikh pechey Yenakiyevskogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.12, pp. 1086 - 1093 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Technological scheme of an automatic control of thermal operating conditions of open hearth furnaces developed on the Yenakiyevo Works (Fig.2) and the operating results obtained are described. The scheme is based on the principle of maximum thermal load permissible at each moment of the heat according to conditions of combustion, heat transfer, available draught, etc. The automatic control of thermal load is attained by using pre-determined temperatures of the roof and air regenerators (taking into consideration actual technological conditions of the heat). Using this scheme, a decrease in specific fuel consumption of about 6% and an improvement in the output and durability of the furnace was obtained. The automatic control scheme was proposed by Yu.N. Tuluyevskiy. The following participated in the development of the scheme: M.N. Loshizin, B.Ye.Polykovskiy, V.P. Shaposhnikov, N.E. Odintsov, S.I. Konalov, D.P. Lobkovskiy and others. There are 7 figures, 1 table

Card1/2

Thermal Regime Automatic Control System Applied in Open-hearth
Furnaces of the Yenakiyevo Plant

133-12-7/26

and 4 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Works (Yenakiyevskiy metall-
urgicheskiy zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

TULUYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; DOBROKHOTOV, A.A.; AKHAMANAYEV, S.I.; CHISTOVA, E.P.

Combustion control in open-hearth furnaces by the oxygen content.
Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. no.3:184-191 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Combustion)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

TULUYEVSKIY, Yu.N.

Some problems of temperature control in open-hearth furnace
regenerators. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.9:171-179
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Automatic control)

TULUYEVSKIY, Yu.N.

Complete automatization of thermal conditions in open-hearth
furnace. Stal' 21 no.6:566 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Open-hearth furnaces--Combustion)

ZHURAVLEV, V.S.; PODKOVYRKIN, I.L.; SEMENENKO, P.P.; TULUYEVSKIY, Yu.N.;
TYULEBAYEV, V.G.; CHEKANOVSKIY, M.L.

Automatic control of heat conditions in open-hearth furnaces
with the use of alpha-indicators. Metallurg 8 no.6:13-15 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Metallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni A.K. Serova i Chelyabinskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Automatic control)

TULUYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; SLOBODKIN, Ye.M.; AKHMANAYEV, S.I.; KIREYEV, N.K.

Measurement and the dynamic characteristics of the temperature
of open-hearth furnace roofs. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.
met. 7 no.9:179-185 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.

TULUYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; KOVYLIN, V.A.; AKHMANAYEV, S.I.; GONCHAREVSKIY, Ya.A.;
SLOBODKIN, Ye.M.

Experience in the automatic control of thermal conditions of
a large-capacity open-hearth furnace. Metallurg 10 no.6:20-22
Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

TULUZAKOV, V., tekhnik.

Is tis known to the Chief Administration of Machinery Construction?
Stroi.mat. 3 no.2:18-10 P '57. (MIRA 10:3)
(Machinery industry)

TUIUZAKOVA, Ye.V.

Interpretation of magnetic anomalies in the northwestern part
of the Altai-Sayan fold area. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.6:
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